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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

P. WALES is going to St. Petersburgh to visit the Czar.

FLY time, says an exchange, reminds us how time flies.

THREE Chinese photographic galleries exist in San Francisco.

ORPHEUS C. KERR is writing a travestie of Dickens' new novel.

A NEWARK woman made her last fire the other day with kerosene.

TOO much cotton and too little corn is the cry of the Alabama papers.

A NEW England punster says "our language is fast becoming slanguage."

THE London park bands are pledged not to play dance music on Sunday.

GINGHAM sun bonnets are to be just the thing this year at the watering places.

THE late Hon. F. T. Backus, of Cleveland, left about $250,000 to his family.

ANOTHER detachment of Papal Zouaves is now being recruited in Canada for Rome.

THE country about Duluth is reported to be sterile, and offers no inducements to agriculture.

A STREET car in New Orleans is driven by concentrated ammonia, which must be disagreeable.

SENATOR STOCKTON and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in Washington last week.

IT is reported that Edward Ketchum has made $40,000 in Wall street since his release from Sing Sing.

THERE is a copper excitement in Cedar county, Iowa, and hundreds of men are prospecting for that metal.

W. F. G. SHANKS has finished a complete index of *Harper's Magazine*. It makes five octavo volumes.

A BALL was given lately by a Russian nobleman in Paris, which is said to have cost over two million francs.

CENTRALIA has elected a colored man one of its Aldermen. This is the first instance of the kind in Illinois.

OPALS are said to bring bad luck and tears with them, and are never safe to be given as an engagement ring.

AN exchange says a London reporter has used the same pen twenty one years. Wonder what he has used it for.

A BOY on the Staten Island boats plays on his violin with a piece of ordinary music tied in a roll, instead of a bow.

SICKLES is the only one legged diplomatist known. It must trouble him to wear knee breeches at the court receptions.

THE American Sunday School Union is to hold its 46th annual re-union this evening in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

THE Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad has ordered 3,000 tons of solid Bessemer steel rails for that road.

THE 120th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard is about to be celebrated at Girard college by the alumni of that institution.

DR. MUNCK, the Swedish naturalist, was one of the victims of Lopez. His collections are saved and are *en route* for Stockholm.

UPWARD of £600 per annum have been secured to Mr. Geo. Hudson, the once famous English railway king, as a provision for his old age.

A NEGRESS aged 106 died last week in Connecticut, and it has been noticed as the most remarkable fact in her history that she never nursed a baby.

A PARTY of ladies and gentlemen in Milwaukee have formed a class for the purpose of studying the works of Lord Byron and his associates.

A GUY, in trying to cure her husband of smoking, has learned to smoke the weed herself, and complains that "it is rather an expensive habit for two."

THE manufacture of axes is being largely carried on in Grand Rapids, Iowa, over a hundred dozen a week being constantly turned out at one shop alone.

A COMPANY is to be organized in Terre Haute for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Wabash river, and putting on one or two lines of steamers.

ANNA DICKINSON'S lecture at Saginaw for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless resulted, after paying her $200 for the lecture, in the Home receiving $10.25.

A COMPANY is being organized to prospect for coal in the vicinity of Holton, Kansas. There are a number of veins cropping out within three miles of the town.

THE loss by the burning of Morehouse, Freeman & Crumb's oil warehouse in Cleveland on Friday amounted to more than $40,000, on which there is about $30,000 insurance.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S dispatch that the Earl of Clarendon and he had signed the naturalization treaty, at 6½ P. M. on the 13th inst., was read by Secretary Fish at 2 P. M. on the same day.

THE rector, wardens, vestry and parish of St. Andrews, Hanover, Mass., have voted unanimously to lay aside the white surplice to use only the black gown in the service of that church.

A WOMAN in Iowa City, Iowa, whose husband has been in the insane asylum for two years, recently applied for divorce on the ground of desertion. The suit was dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

VIRGINIA claims that the general government owed her on the 31st of December, 1869, on account of the war of 1812, $483,758, and that with the interest it has now increased to over $1,500,000.

THE Queen of England, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have sent congratulations to the Emperor Napoleon, expressing satisfaction at the failure of the recent plot to assassinate him.

IN Cleveland on Saturday Hendrickson and Brother's shingle factory, and Bowlers and Maher's iron foundry were destroyed by fire. The loss, which was about $15,000, was only partially covered by insurance.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS wrote, two years ago, a letter, which now sees the light, begging for a professorship in the College of France from the Emperor, whom he is now suspected of a plot to assassinate with bombs.

THE Detroit *Tribune* says: "Emigration to Duluth had better cease for the present. The thing is overdone. Hundreds of mechanics are walking its streets, unable to get work and without means to get away.

A PICTURE broker in Wilmington, Delaware, has been convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, for selling a painting as the work of the late artist, Hamilton, which had never been touched by his brush.

THE Louisville doctors protest against the demand made on them by the city for $10 for a license, and say they will not render gratuitous services in the public institutions, as heretofore, if the demand is persisted in.

The people of South Frankfort, Michigan, offer to donate to the responsible parties who will erect and operate two tanneries, two fine sites with water frontage. Bark can be had at insignificant prices, and freights are cheap.

THE work in the various Conferences of the Methodist Church on lay delegation resulted, as far as known, in 4,907 for, and 1,589 against. 76 Conferences voted in the affirmative, 4 voted in the negative, and one—that of Nevada—was a tie.

ACTING Governor Pound, of Wisconsin, has pardoned the murderer of a woman, who was under life sentence, in acknowledgment of his heroism at the recent fire in the State prison. Through his exertions several lives were saved.

CAPT. J. COWDEN, who, the Memphis *Appeal* says, devotes himself to the task of dragging up wrecked vessels from fathomless abysses along the Mississippi, is going on a search for the body of Ferdinand de Soto, and knows just where it lies.

LAST week, as the Hon. D. F. Simpson, for many years Probate Judge of Calhoun county, Ill., was sitting in front of an open fire he was seized with a fit and fell into it, and was so badly burned before he was rescued that fears are entertained that he will not recover.

HOLLAND is accused of neglecting her West India colonies, which do not pay, and devoting all her attention to the East India colonies, which do pay. Dutch Guiana and Surinam are in a state of decay, while the adjoining British colonies are in a prosperous condition.

UKMIL OOL UKHAR explains how it was that the Duke of Edinburgh got no salute at Deig, and the explanation is most satisfactory. Two brass guns, he says, were sent from Bhurtpore to Deig on purpose to salute the Duke, but, unfortunately, "while they were saluting, one gunner got his hands blown away, and the other got blown away altogether."

IT is proposed to found a permanent self-supporting charity in Richmond with the relief fund contributed in aid of the Capitol sufferers. Of course all the immediate wants of the sufferers are first to be supplied, and they, so long as they need help, are to be preferred beneficiaries of the charity. It is now thought the fund may reach $100,000.

THE Burlington, Iowa, *Argus* learns that during last week in Keokuk county, a family named Perse buried the last of their three children, all of whom died of scarlet fever. As the father and mother were returning home from the grave of the last child, just as they were entering their gate, the lightning struck their team killing it and the husband. The wife is now a raving maniac.

A SAN FRANCISCO merchant who had an unsaleable article consigned to him from the East, got his personal friends together, assigned each a street, and instructed them to call at every store and inquire for this particular article. Then he advertized the goods, and the retail dealers, surprised at the unusual call which had been made for them, took them all off his hands at a high price.

TWENTY-EIGHT trains are now run daily by the united railroad companies between New York and Philadelphia (Sunday excepted)—fifteen from Jersey City and thirteen from Philadelphia. These companies now run one hundred and eight daily trains of all kinds, besides from two to six extra freight trains, which is more than on any other railroad line in this country, and probably in the world.

THE Boston *Traveler* says that a member of a Massachusetts House Committee was offered $20,000 to sign a certain report, and subsequently made a full explanation to his colleagues thus: "I went home the other night, and after Harriet and I had retired, says I, Harriet, which would you rather have me do, have $20,000 to you $20,000 for pin money, or an honest husband? Says she, Thomas, an honest husband."

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes extracts from a private letter written by W. C. Prince, Esq., which give some plain statements regarding the Suez canal, nearly the whole length of which he has recently explored. He says it is nothing more or less than a great canal for the most part dug through sand, which is generally level or elevated into hills by the wind, the portion of the canal several miles being through the sand once called a lake, with the earth thrown up on each side for walls to separate the canal bed from the muddy swamps. The constant deposits of sand by the wind, which are enormous, the sand sometimes rising in hills at the rate of a foot in three or four hours, on the desert, the effect on the loose sand at the mouth of the Suez, and of the canal, of six feet rise and fall of tide, the plowing of a portion of the sides into the middle of the canal by every steamer which grounds, an accident few steamers escape, and the constant rise of the bottom along the mud portion caused by the outside press are all combined to fill up the canal, and necessitate steady and constant dredging at an enormous outlay. The future of the canal as a means of communication will depend upon whether the annual tolls will pay the expense of keeping it open, which those who have estimated the commerces likely to go through the canal, deny unless some government assumes it and keeps it open for the benefit of the world.

CHARLES HUGO, Victor's son, tells in the Paris Rappell the following fairy story about the Plebiscite: There was once, in the middle ages, a young lad named Universal Suffrage. As he was a Republican he was generally called Little Red Chaperon. One day the State had brought a plebiscite on the tapis, and his adoptive father said to him: "Pray go and look how your grandmother Liberty is, and bring her your vote in this small but fetter jar." Little Red Chaperon started immediately for his grandmother's house. When he came through the forest of Bondy, he met old *Coup d'etat*, who asked him where he was going. The poor boy who did not know what it was to distrust, stops on the road and to listen to wolves, said to him: "I am going to visit my grandmother, and bring her my vote in this small butter jar." Very well," said the wolf. "I shall accompany you and visit her too." Now, the wolf had devoured the grandmother eighteen years ago. He hurried on so as to reach the house in advance of Little Red Chaperon. Upon his arrival there, he went to bed and waited there for the little one who shortly afterward was stopped at the door and stepped in. Little Chaperon was greatly surprised to find his grandmother in such dishabille, and said to her, "But, grandmother, you really have very large and strong arms." "In order to be better able to protect society from anarchy, my child." "Grandmother, you have also very big legs." "In order to be better able to escape from Mexico, my child." "Grandmother, you have very large eyes." "In order to be better able to verify Haussman's accounts." "Grandmother, you have very large teeth." "In order to be better able to devour you, brat." So saying, mean old *Coup d'etat* threw himself on Universal Suffrage, and devoured him.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A SUBTERRANEAN lake has recently been explored eight miles from Lancaster, it is seventy feet below the surface and is seventy feet in depth, forty broad, imbedded in solid limestone without any apparent inlet or outlet. Blind fish and frogs inhabit it.

The Columbia *Herald* says that on Sunday morning last, George Wolfarth, an employe of the Susquehanna Iron Company, was found in front of his residence in Righters alley, with a terrible gash cut on his head. Medical aid was summoned but the injuries received were sufficient to cause death in a short time.

A YOUNG man named Frank Eaton was killed while trying to jump on a moving train of cars while intoxicated, near Gettysburg last week. The *Star and Sentinel* in recording the accident, makes the following remarkable statement: "He had been married only about three weeks ago. Intemperance is said to have been the cause. This is another warning to those who indulge in the use of the wine cup.

A LETTER from Rock Point, Beaver county, states that two men named Illi George and John Rodgers were drowned yesterday morning. They were engaged in towing a flat load of coal from the Clinton Coal Company's chutes on Rock Point dam. The boat was too heavily laden, and sunk in the dam, carrying the unfortunate men with it. George leaves a wife and one child, and Rodgers a wife and two children, to mourn their untimely end. The bodies had not been recovered at last accounts.

OHIO.

THE African Methodists of Xenia have just dedicated a new church.

TWENTY TWO Democrats of Brown county are willing to yield to the solicitations of their many friends and be candidates for the Sheriff's office.

HON. W. H. WEST, of Logan county, has been appointed Consul to Rio Janeiro, the Capital of Brazil. The salary is six thousand dollars a year. It is doubtful whether Mr. West will accept.

MR. KIMPLIN, of Akron, who, we lately noted, was in pursuit of his wife who eloped with a man named Federle, taking her two children, overtook the runaways at Louisville, captured his children and placed the two adults in the Akron jail.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations—The Kansas Pacific Railroad—Lake Tonnage—Mississippi Levees—Correspondence Submitted—Idaho Governorship, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, D.C., May 23, 1870.
NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the in following nominations: Postmasters, Henry B. Jagger, Hudson, Wis.; H. P. Strong, Beloit, Wis.; Henry A. Rodham, Consul General at Tampico.

THE RAILROAD RAID.

The telegraphic correspondence between Gens. Pope and Sherman relative to the recent Indian raid on the Kansas Pacific R. R., is published. It shows that the latter ordered the most energetic measures to destroy the party that made the attack. Gen. Sherman also informed Gen. Sheridan that volunteers may engage in the pursuit, but shall not pass more than one march north of the Union Pacific R. R., unless in close pursuit of actual marauders.

LAKE VESSELS—TONNAGE.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a table exhibiting the number of sail and steam vessels, with the tonnage and tonnage of each kind, belonging to the various lake ports on the 30th of June, 1869. The following shows the total tonnage of a few of the principal ports: Buffalo, 9,828; Chicago, 79,659; Detroit, 80,459; Huron, 12,885; Milwaukee, 37,115; Oswego, 17,578; Sandusky, 10,250.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The bill to secure permanent levees for the protection and reclamation of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi Valley, was presented in the Senate by Mr. Kellogg, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMITTED.

The President sent to the Senate to-day information relative to the Big Horn Expedition and correspondence with British Minister Thornton relative to St. Marie Canal. The purport of both is already known.

TO ACT AS ARBITER.

Minister Thornton is to be asked to act as arbiter between the United States and Brazil in the claim for indemnity for the seizure of the whale ship Canada by the latter many years ago.

IDAHO GOVERNORSHIP.

It is reported that the President will appoint Gen. Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, as Governor of Idaho, vice Bard, resigned.

EARTHQUAKES.

The United States steamer Benicia reached Rio Janeiro April 16. She experienced two shocks of earthquake on the 9th of March, when near the equator.

TO BE SETTLED.

The Spanish Government has agreed that the case of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall shall be settled by arbitration at

XLIST CONGRESS,
(SECOND SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1870.
SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with amendments, the bill granting the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company a continued right of way to Albuquerque and ten sections of land per mile on each side.

Mr. POMEROY reported a substitute for the bill to aid the construction of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad. It grants the right of way and ten alternate sections per mile on each side of a line from York, or Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans.

Mr. CAMERON reported a joint resolution to furnish medals to the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers who were the first to arrive in Washington in April.

Mr. THAYER offered resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to the St. Joseph Indians in Missouri, and also in regard to the report of the Commissioners sent out to report upon the final completion of the Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up.

An amendment by Mr. CORBETT, that male clerks, counters and copyists in Departments be paid the same as females, when actually performing the same duties was rejected—yeas 6 nays 29.

The pending amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, placing females in the matter of compensation on the same footing with males was modified, upon the suggestion of Mr. MORRELL, Me., by adding to it a provision authorizing the heads of Departments to appoint females as clerks in any of the classes of clerkships in Departments, and adopted—29 to 11.

Committees of conference were appointed as follows:

On the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds and Stockton.

On the army bill, Messrs. Wilson, Morton and Abbott.

Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate upon the general subject of appropriations, to show that the uncertainty as to various items was the real difficulty in regulating the rates of taxation. In proof of this he referred to the fact that appropriation bills from the House were invariably increased in the Senate. Private bills, the estimates for public works, claims for property of loyal people destroyed during the war, Indian services, bounties, etc., were very indefinite. Were it not for the payment of the interest on the public debt, the entire revenue system might be dispensed with. The Finance Committee, however, proposed to sweep away all the special taxes on sales, gross receipts, fees, &c., leaving of the internal taxes only those on distilled articles, viz: spirits, tobacco beer, stamps and a small income tax, which, except the latter, were paid all over the country without murmuring. He then reviewed the history of the income tax to show its equitable character.

Mr. CASSERLY followed against the renewal of the income tax.

Mr. MORTON said the country demanded a reduction of duties on articles of necessity extending into essentials of life, and that Congress must meet that demand before adjournment.

The bill was then proceeded with and several amendments adopted, among others one by Mr. SUMNER, authorizing the President to send out one or more expeditions to the North Pole, to appoint such person or persons as he may deem most fitted for the command thereof, to use any public vessel of the United States for the purpose, and appropriating $100,000, to be expended under the President's direction. Adopted—yeas 28, nays 25. The Vice President giving casting vote in the affirmative.

At 4.45 the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

Evening Session.—The Legislative Appropriation Bill was further considered.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a section appropriating $450,000 to complete the enlargement of the ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River.

Messrs. THURMAN, SHERMAN and others advocated the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. CHANDLER. The latter said it was already incorporated in the River and Harbor Bill, the total engineer's estimates for which amounted to nearly one hundred millions.

Without action adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To detect and punish election frauds.

To regulate the rates and duties on foreign imports and abolish specific and compound duties.

To secure to citizens of the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence river.

To grant the relief of pilots of the Mississippi squadron and surviving families.

Authorizing the survey of the mouth of Rocky River.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT: Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry as to the extent and state of trade between the United States and British North American Provinces. Rejected.

By Mr. LAFLIN: Reciting that the present contract for publishing the laws and for Congress expires on the 4th of March, and instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into reducing the number of further publishing the debates and report a plan that will best subserve the interests of the Government. Adopted.

By Mr. WOOD: Instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation to reimburse the city of New York for the cost of troops for the general government in 1861, amounting to nearly one million dollars.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over.

By Mr. MAYHALL: Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report back Mr. Cox's bill for the eight hour law in Government work. Laid on the table.

The House refused to second the previous question—24 to 99—and the resolution went over.

By Mr. REEVES: Calling on the Postmaster General for information as to the practicability, &c., of transmitting mail matter by means of pneumatic tubes.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over.

Mr. CHURCHILL introduced a bill to exempt vessels engaged in internal and coastwise navigation and fisheries from the payment of tonnage duties. Passed.

Mr. GRISWOLD offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain and report who are the present owners of the lands granted by Congress in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Rejected—yeas 84, nays 87.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for the appointment of an examiner of claims for the State Department and additional clerks was amended by reducing the appropriation from $15,000 to $7,500, and passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States were non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked, and Messrs. Bingham, Davis (N. Y.), and Kerr appointed as the committee.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table the bill for an Air Line Railroad between Washington and New York. Rejected—yeas 100, nays 71, less than two-thirds majority.

Mr. HALE, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Ohio contested election case of Eggleston against Strader, that Strader, the sitting member, is entitled to a seat, and said he would call it up for action next Monday.

Mr. McCRARY made a report in the Kentucky contested election case of Barnes against Adams, that Adams, the sitting member, is entitled to a seat, and said he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a joint resolution donating eight condemned cannon for the soldiers' monument in Allegheny Park, Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. JUDD moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill to reduce the duties on imports, as follows: On syrup, molasses and all sugars, and on salt, 33½ per cent.; on coffee and tea, 20 per cent.; on pig and scrap iron, 25½ per cent. Rejected—yeas 102, nays 80, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday. The bill appropriates $29,907,367.

Mr. ATWOOD introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the protection of immigration. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, N.Y., introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act which confers the right of naturalization on aliens who enlisted in the army and were honorably discharged to those who enlisted or may enlist in the navy or marine corps. passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

The debate on the amendment for a Minister resident at Rome being limited to ten minutes, Mr. DAWES had read a letter from a member of the Know-Nothing party, and extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Brooks in Columbus, Ohio, and New York city, to prove that he had not wilfully misrepresented the latter, and after some discussion thereof, asked Mr. Brooks to take back his remarks to that effect, which Mr. Brooks did, whereupon Mr. Dawes withdrew all he said, amidst the laughter of the House.

Mr. Banks' amendment to insert Rome as a place for a Minister resident was rejected without division.

Mr. COVODE moved to strike out the mission to Greece.

Mr. HALDEMAN moved to combine the missions to Denmark and Sweden. Rejected.

The paragraph for a Minister resident to the Argentine Republic was amended by striking out the words "appointed also to Uraguay," and by reducing the appropriation from $11,250 to $7,500.

A paragraph was inserted appropriating $11,250 for a minister to Uraguay, accredited also to Paraguay.

The paragraphs for Commissioner to Hayti and Liberia were amended by the words "Minister resident" for Commissioner.

At three o'clock the Committee rose and the House proceeded to vote on the motion to table Mr. Eldridge's motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday last, whereby Mr. Newsham was declared entitled to a seat in the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan.

The motion to reconsider was tabled by yeas 90, nays 77.

The Speaker called upon Mr. Newsham to come forward and take the oath.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose to protest against that gentleman being sworn in as not having been elected by the people, but by the House. (Calls to order.)

The Speaker. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I know I was not.

The oath was administered to Mr. Newsham.

The House again went into committee on the Consular bill.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the appropriation for a Minister resident to Liberia, was increased from $4,000 to $7,500.

Mr. DAWES argued against it as an amendment unprecedented in its character, and objective that prompted the amendment for the mission to Rome, and moved the paragraph be struck out, leaving the matter to be fixed by the Senate.

The paragraph was struck out.

Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. COX introduced a joint resolution embodying a system of free trade and reciprocity, and for a commission to examine into the question of taxation. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, N.Y., introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act which confers the right of naturalization on aliens who enlisted in the army and were honorably discharged to those who enlisted or may enlist in the navy or marine corps,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95⅞.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE leading Democratic journal in Michigan is the Detroit *Free Press*. It is announced that Mr. A. W. Fox, a very black citizen of African descent, has purchased an interest in that Democratic organ, becoming one of its principal editors. This is supposed to be the only well authenticated instance on record, of an intelligent black Democrat. There is a suspicion afloat, however, that his aim is more one of evangelization among the ignorant Democracy of Michigan, than of any sincere sympathy with the so-called principles of that party. Otherwise we should regard this event as marking a long step in the Democratic movement now going on, to consummate a cordial fraternization of that party with the class of citizens whom it has so long vilified and outraged.

THE mining law of last winter, the "Act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," although carefully elaborated by the Committees of anthracite miners and by the members from that district, is found to be very badly bungled in its phraseology, as well as in its executive provisions. Already a question has risen under it in Luzerne, upon the proper mode of appointment of the Inspectors as required by the law. The Bench of that county holds that this appointment cannot be made until next January—and it will not be made unless the point shall be otherwise adjudicated upon an appeal to the Supreme Court. All which delay and annoyance might have been avoided, if legislators had attended more strictly to their proper duties and less to private jobs and raiding grabs upon the Treasury.

THE action of the Canadian authorities in terminating the present system of license to American vessels to fish in the inshore waters of their coast, has possibly been precipitated by the refusal of our Government to permit the passage, through the Superior Canal, of war material for the Canadian expedition against Winnipeg. At any rate, this revocation of all fishing licenses was an act quite within the unquestionable right of the Dominion. Every nation possesses the absolute control over the waters within one marine league of its coast, and however unfriendly such a peremptory assertion of the jurisdiction may be construed, we, who may suffer by it, can make no just complaints. There is still, however, an element of difficulty in this affair which may prove quite serious. Our neighbors insist upon drawing the outer boundary of this coast right straight from headland to headland, without following parallel to the meanderings of the shore. In the broad, deep bays with which that coast abounds, such a construction would expel us from excellent fishing grounds, often wholly out of sight of land. Since our Government rejects this interpretation, and our fishermen ignore it, any attempt of our neighbors to enforce it, in the arrest of our citizens and the seizure of their property, cannot but bring about a crisis at once. We may rely, however, upon the really sincere wish of each government to avoid a collision, if possible.

LOOKING AFTER NUMBER ONE.

A Philadelphia cotemporary ascribes the interruption of the *entente cordiale*, long heretofore existing between the Pennsylvania and the B. & O. Railway corporations, to "the irascible and impracticable character of the city of Pittsburgh which broke through the agreement, and has compelled these two great companies, much against their will, to enter upon a general competition with each other." The result, as we are told by the same authority, of the "resolute refusal of Pittsburgh to acquiesce in the transfer of the unfinished Connellsville line to the Pennsylvania Central interest" has been, further, the establishment, by the latter company, of other connections through Southern Pennsylvania, to divert to Philadelphia a business which might otherwise have come to this city.

These statements may be taken with several grains of allowance for the intested feelings of our Philadelphia friend. It is, first, our duty to protest against the "irascible and impracticable" imputation upon Pittsburgh. Our citizens have no feeling in the premises which could justify the first of those adjectives, and the results of our efforts, which are certain to be of marked and immediate profit to all the business interests of this community, will afford a conclusive answer to the second.

We reiterate, there has never been, nor is there to-day, in the enlightened judgment of our people, aught of anger or injustice toward the powerful corporation which up to this year has controlled, with a single exception, all the gates of our city. Had that company held but one road, the eastern gate, alone, without any superior interest in the avenues beyond us to the westward, we doubt if there could ever have been even the shadow of a conflict between the material interests of the company and of the great city at its western terminus. We should then have stood upon equal ground, according to distance, with other local interests at intermediate points between this and Philadelphia. But such has not been the actual situation. The company which hitherto has controlled our sole outlet to the coast, has for years regarded Pittsburgh as a mere way station—an important one to be sure—in a system of roads which stretch farther every day beyond us into the remote western States, and which qualify the Pennsylvania corporation for its great purpose, a sharp competition with the two rival trunk lines on the north, for the business of the Mississippi Valley. This competition necessitates a low through tariff from all competing points, and as naturally results in higher relative rates at points not in competition. Pittsburgh is in the latter situation, and her business with the coast has therefore failed to enjoy the beneficial terms which from necessity have been granted to other communities and interests as far, and even much farther, from the seaboard.

We are aware that this question of discriminations in rates, between through and way tariffs, along these great trunk lines, presents a most difficult problem, for which no solution has yet been found, to be satisfactory to all the parties in interest. If way-rates be charged on through business, that would end the through competition, since a rival line, with its lower tariffs, would take the trade. If the way-traffic, where there is no competition, be charged, on the other hand, at the low rates fixed upon the through business from competing points far distant beyond us, we are told that there would be no profit for the company. It may be true that the trunk-line corporation transacts its through business without other profit from it than the more or less direct promotion of its local interests. It may be equally true that a policy of through business at non-remunerative rates, may be forced upon the corporation which, like ours, is the main integer in a continental trunk-line, by a sheer necessity which may and must disregard all economic rules. But it is safe to say that no arguments or data can ever succeed in convincing the intermediate customers of a railway, at its way-stations, especially when of the importance which Pittsburgh claims consideration for, that her business ought not to be done on terms as favorable as at the most favored points, whether east or west of her, or that any discriminations in price, in favor of business beyond her, are not in fact and seriously discriminations against her purely local interests.

In short, Pittsburgh may not yet have solved the difficult problem of which we treat, but she has figured on it long enough and far enough, to perceive that, for her, it has but one practical elucidation—and that is to get herself as soon as possible into the position of a competing point. This purpose, which for years has been no secret in her policy, and not an unknown quantity by any means in the practical question here, is the palpable and rational explanation of her demonstrative interest in the construction of another road to the sea board.

We do not claim, as an absolute certainty, that the Pennsylvania line can do our local business any cheaper than now, with a profit to itself. We are not sure that it makes any profit whatsoever on its through business. But we do *know* that, in the diversity of the two tariffs, there is constantly operating a discrimination which is to the disadvantage of such of our material interests as are in competition with similar interests at the nearest points of railway competition. We know well enough what hurts our iron, coal, oil and grain trades; we don't know that any body is particularly to blame for it; but we do know that the same railway competition here as elsewhere will afford the desired relief from a very onerous inequality.

Hence, we have opposed the absorption of the Connellsville line into the Pennsylvania system. We saw in that direction the solitary gleam of hope for our own relief. We opposed it early, vigorously, intelligently and successfully. A few months more will bring to us the fruition of our prudent counsels, when an independent route to the coast, owned by a company strong enough and well enough inclined to offer to us a fair competition, will place our city in a position of equal favor with any of its western or northern neighbors.

Observe! Pittsburgh is the only great city in the Northern or Middle States, which has been hitherto up to this hour wholly shut out from competition for its railway business. At Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, to say nothing of every great city on the Atlantic coast, the competition of two or more trunk-lines of rail has been always active and effective. Here, alone, at the chosen seat of some of the most important industries of the country, we have been utterly dependent upon the policy, not to say the generosity, of one solitary corporation. She has held our city by the throat; she has sat the mistress in each of our gates, and whatever terms she has chosen to offer us we *must* submit to. More than once, have not these terms proven so detrimental to interests of great moment here, threatened as these were with extinction under the successful rivalry of more favored points, that appeals have been made to the keeper of our gates to relax them, the alternative being that speedy extinction? The case has more than once been put squarely to the Company as a choice between a small business at less rates, and no business at all under a continued high charge. We have never yet been able to demand better terms than that; the choice has been with the corporation, and not with us, and its decision has been wholly in her hands. We are free to say that such appeals have usually been met by concessions on the part of the corporation, but not always to the extent which the suffering interests have asked for. We shall not say that the company *could* have done better, but we do say that a fair railway competition, right here on the spot, would alter the case, then or now, in all its points, and for our advantage.

There have been other causes at work to inspire this community with a feeling of favor for another railway interest. Prominent among these influences has been the general disposition of our people to apply a practical curb, at this point at least, to the semi-political tactics of a too-powerful corporation. That subject we shall not discuss at present.

—It now remains only to add that, in consulting her own material interests, Pittsburgh has not been either "irascible or impracticable," that she has steadily sought nothing more than an indispensable relief for those interests, hitherto dependent upon the inscrutable plans of a single corporation which has for years written "no thoroughfare" upon every guide-board for hundreds of miles all about this city; that, as that railway corporation competes with its rivals elsewhere, so the leading interests of Pittsburgh trade must equally compete, in the markets east or west, with similar interests established, with the advantage of competitive freight, at other points; that our trade has as good a right as even a railway company, to demand an equally fair chance in the rivalries of business; that this is purely a business matter, in which, so far from any feeling against the Pennsylvania Road, every intelligent citizen here concurs in recognizing the far-reaching sagacity which controls the general policy of that corporation, and the splendid success which it has achieved,—and in making haste to put ourselves on an equal footing with its most favored customers elsewhere; and, finally, that the option may remain *still* with that company to retain the business of Pittsburgh, or a fair share of it, or to abandon it altogether. Whatever may have been the situation before, *there is to be hereafter no compulsion on either side*. Is there anything "irascible or impracticable" in that? Is it not much better than the situation would have been, had the Connellsville road been wholly "squelched," under the Philadelphia tactics of a few years ago? We thought that was impracticable, and for a while we were irascible, until we saw life once more animating its dry bones, mangre the opposition of the other corporation.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt* writes about the introduction of the German language into the Pittsburgh Free Schools. Last Autumn the Turners undertook to carry out this reform and a central committee was appointed to take the necessary steps. Since then the project seems to have slept, but in truth since then the members of the committee have been working quietly, prospecting for the best means of carrying through the reform. On the 14th inst. the committee met and decided that the best way is at first to work diligently in six wards so as to start petitions on their rounds and to secure as many and as weighty signatures as possible. When in this way the demand for the reform is made evident, the school directors of these wards shall be induced to bring the thing before the Central School Board, with whom the demand will then be strenghtened by an especial memorial or petition. We believe the Committee has taken hold of the matter in the right way. We need not waste words in speaking of the importance and worth of this reform. We hope that, now that the question has gone this far, the citizens in general will trouble themselves to see that it is thoroughly carried through. Everyone can do something, if he works in his own circle, to make the demand a real and widespread one, as it is as much in the interest of the English speaking population as it is of the Germans. Let everyone enlist his pride, so that Pittsburgh may not stand behind the requirements of the age and behind the other great cities of the Union.

The *Freheits Freund* prints the speech of Senator Schurz, delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the Steuben monument in Washington, which takes up most of its editorial space.

The *Republikaner* has articles from New York, New Orleans, and other papers, but the vein of original leaders it seemed to have struck last week, has given out as suddenly as it was discovered.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHITE WASHING.

Spring is the season generally chosen for the application of whitewash, both in town and country, and certainly in either nothing excepting the paint itself adds more to the beauty and gentility of a homestead than to see its fencing and outbuildings thoroughly whitened and cleansed at the opening of spring, producing as it does a charming contrast with the green foliage which surrounds it, and displaying the taste and neatness and pains-taking of the thrifty house-wife who presides over this department of the farm. And not only for the looks of the thing is this spring work necessary, but also for the *health* of the family. The cellar of every house, as also the kitchen, should certainly be subjected at least once a year to the operations of the whitewash brush, for the sake of its sanitary effects. A number of recipes are annually given in the public press for the making of the wash. We have in our time selected what we considered the best, and will now republish some of them, with the remark that probably for the inside of a house nothing is better than the simple mixture of the lime and water, however, let every one judge for himself.

1. A cheap and simple mode is, to put unslaked lime, that which is in the form of the original rock, in a vessel, pour boiling water on it until covered; place a cloth over the vessel so as to confine the most minute particles of the lime, they being the ones which most perfectly penetrate the surfaces to which the wash is applied, and consequently remain the longest. Afterwards dilute the wash to the consistence of thick cream and apply it thoroughly and thickly, thus securing a white, light giving surface, with a body sufficient in absorbing and thus rendering harmless the bad airs and gasses which may be formed in the cellar, as also in the poultry, the meat and other out houses in the vicinity of the dwelling.

2. The whitewashing of the President's house at Washington has had a sort of national celebrity, and is said to be made as follows: Take a peck of clean lumps of well-burnt stone lime, slake it, add half a pound of whiting or burnt alum pulverized, a pound of pulverized loaf sugar, three pints of rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, a pound of clean glue dissolved in the same manner as is done by cabinet makers—that is, boiled or simmered slowly—mix the whole well together, and reduce to proper consistence with boiling water. For inside work it is recommended to be put on cold, for outside work it should be applied warm.

3. For inside work this is probably the best. Slake one peck of lime with boiling water, and when cool add as much water as will bring the slaked lime to the consistence of whitewash. Some add half a pint of salt in water, and stir it into the slaked lime.

4. Slake a peck of lime in a tub, then boil one pound of rice flour into a very thin paste, be particular to mash all the lumps in the rice paste, pour the paste slowly upon the slaked lime, taking care to stir well while the rice paste is being poured upon the slaked lime, then add as much boiling water thereto as will reduce the whole to the proper consistence of whitewash, stir the liquid every time the brush is used.

WINDOW GARDENS.

A box in the early spring months can be made to look cheerful and gay with such plants as the dwarf German wall flower for a background, some compact tufts of the white Iberis or candy tuft, also the yellow alyssum, with a few *anemones* for a second row, and near the edge a few clumps of Aubrietia Campbelli, mixed with a few scillas, snow drops and crocuses. These, with a hyacinth or two dotted in the centre of the box, will keep it gay until the time arrives for planting the usual summer plants, when the spring plants go out of flower they should be removed from the box and planted in a partially shaded part of the garden, where they will grow during the summer, and can be used again for the window the following spring. In filling a window box for the summer much depends on the arrangement of what may be termed the framework of the box, as well as the arrangement of the flowers, which may be termed the picture. I saw some window boxes last summer that were admired by hundreds of passers-by. The boxes were placed in front of some windows, and had an iron palisade or fence behind them. Planted here and there in the box were tall plants of geraniums and tropæoleum balls of fire, and then trained to the iron-work, so as to completely furnish it, and very nearly hide the boxes as well. These plants were allowed to grow and bloom naturally, and during the principal part of the summer they were one mass of scarlet and white. The body of the boxes was planted with geraniums of all kinds, those belonging to the nosegay section predominating; fuchsias, with the branches encouraged to grow through the iron fence—and their long, graceful, pendulous shoots, had a peculiarly beautiful effect, yellow calceolarias, blue lobelias, verbenas, and, and for the sake of the foliage, oak leaf geraniums, which flowered freely. In addition to the other plants climbers were planted at the ends of the boxes by the wall of the house, and trained up the sides of the windows on wires fixed for that purpose. They consisted of a plant at each end of the evergreen passion flower, of Cobæa scandens, and Lophospermum scandens, which grew rapidly and bloomed abundantly. These latter, after being trained around the frame of the window, were allowed to hang in graceful festoons down in front of the window, which screened the room from the direct rays of the sun, and at the same time gave it a fresh and cool appearance. These climbing plants can be used and trained in a similar manner in the most humble cottage windows, and will produce the same effect as the window of a mansion.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

THE STRIPED BUG.

Every gardener knows that this is most destructive among melon, cucumber and other young vines, sometimes damaging the crop seriously. Many remedies have been suggested, some of them no doubt good in their way, but troublesome. Now we have tried for several years another which has proved with us a complete success. Instead of aiming to drive away the insect by soot, ashes, &c., we pet it, or furnish it with food better than the young melon and cucumber plants. We sow around each hill at the time of each planting a few radish seed, and coming up about the same time, the tops supply pasture for the bug which it much prefers to the vines. Lettuce will also answer, but the radish is rather liked the best. While our vines are untouched by making this little provision for it, the young radish tops are completely perforated. Should this fail, which is seldom the case, and has never failed with us—sprinkle the vines with a solution of whale oil soap and water. No other insect but the curculio can stand this soap. Where this preparation is not attainable, a weak solution of carbonic disinfectant soap will answer as well.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HORSE TAMER'S SECRET.

A correspondent in Iowa, sends us one of the receipts for training "the wildest horses," which are sold about the country. Oil of Cumin is to be rubbed on the horse's nose, castor is to be put on his food, and 10 drops of oil of rhodium on his tongue. Before applying the above, the following directions should be observed. The following directions are to subdue the horse, by throwing him on Darey's plan, by the use of straps, which are apt to tame a horse without the use of cumin, castor or rhodium. We are informed that "some will tame the wildest horse, and drive him through the streets without a bridle, while others can do nothing with the tamest horse." All persons found making known this receipe to others, except authorized agents, will be dealt with according to offence. "Less so." Please begin with—*American Agricultaralist.*

FLORIDA.

A writer from Florida in the Newark *Advertiser* says: "This State can scarcely be said to have ever been properly settled at all. One of the great States in the Union in territorial extent, with an area of 50,000 square miles, nearly as large as New England, its population today scarcely exceeds 140,000—little more than the population of the single city of Newark. Of its 38,000,000 of acres, less than 3,000,000 have ever been set off into farms! And nearly the whole of these are now in the market, advertised by tax collectors for the payment of taxes. I cannot learn that there is a single plantation in the State now under anything like full cultivation. Along the whole extent of St. John's river, for two hundred miles, the most spacious and beautiful tide-water of the continent, I am told that there are not a dozen cultivated farms, and this comprises the richest and most attractive regions of the State—nineteen-twentieths of which are still covered with the primeval forests."

PLOW UNDER CLOVER.

Farmers cannot manure more cheaply or successfully than by plowing down green clover. This is especially true with farms located so far away from cities or towns as to make the manures obtained from them expensive. A poor field of grass will not pay the expenses of converting it into hay, but may lay the foundation of a good crop of wheat, by flowing it down. It is not well to take everything that grows off the soil, and put nothing on.

Poe—The Story of His Song of "The Bells."

The following incident was related by a member of the Baltimore bar, who, at the time of its occurrence, was but recently admitted to practice. The truth of the statement may be depended on; and even the conversation introduced I give, d think, nearly word for word as reported to me.

At the period referred to there were several single storied houses on the east side of St. Paul street, between Lexington and Saratoga streets, each of which contained but two rooms. They were rather massively—according to present ideas—constructed of brick, but have been for a long time displaced by tall and stately buildings. One of those single storied houses was occupied by my informant. The front apartment was used as a law office, the rear as a sleeping room.

One calm and clear moonlight winter night, when the snow lay deep upon the city streets and roofs, Mr. —— was making preparations to retire to bed, when his front door bell was rung. He aroused his negro servant boy, who was nodding on a wood pile by the chimney corner, and sent him to open the door to the late visitor. The boy almost immediately returned alone. He said that nobody was at the door, but that a gentleman was standing in the snow in the middle of the street, talking to himself and tossing his arms about.

Mr. —— now went to the front door himself. When he opened it he found a man, who was evidently a gentleman—he could see that by the moonlight—standing on the pavement, facing him.

"Was it you who rang my bell?" he asked.

"Yes sir," was the reply. "I owe you an apology for disturbing you at an hour so unreasonable. But the fact is some thoughts have come into my head which I wish to commit to paper, and seeing a light in your back window (the room stood upon the corner of an alley) and considering it a matter of course that a lawyer's office is supplied with stationary, I took the liberty of ringing your bell."

"You are very welcome indeed," said the young lawyer. "Walk in, sir."

The stranger followed him into the inner apartment, where a bright fire was burning in the grate. The manner of his guest was so impressive of intellect that M. —— offered him his bed; but the visitor only asked the use of a chair, table and writing materials. So the negro boy lay down upon his pallet on the floor and the young lawyer retired to his bed, leaving the stranger bending over the table writing.

When Mr. —— awakened in the morning his strange visitor was sitting in a chair, with his head upon the table, asleep. The fire was made by the young lawyer, and awakening aroused the stranger. The latter seemed at once to be wide awake. He arose from his seat, thanked his host for his hospitality, and gracefully apologized for his intrusion on the previous night. He was then about to leave the room.

"You are forgetting your manuscript," says the young lawyer, pointing to some pieces of paper on the table.

"I have a copy of what I have composed," said the stranger, "and leave the original with you as some acknowledgment of kindness under circumstances so trying."

The stranger left. The lawyer did not know until a long time afterward, when the "Song of the Bells" of which he still has the original—had been published and become famous, that visitor was Edgar A. Poe.

Action of an Episcopal Convention on the School Question.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland on Wednesday took very natural and sensible ground on the common school question. The report of the Committee on Christian Education presented the two following resolutions, which, after a stout resistance on the part of two or three clerical delegates, were adopted by a large majority. The action is significant, on account of its indirect bearing upon the question of the use of the Bible in the public schools:

Resolved, That there is no sufficient reason of duty or of policy to impel this Church to set herself in antagonism to the system of common schools established by the State for the instruction of all the children of the people in the most important elementary branches of secular knowledge.

Resolved, That the Church shall welcome, and she does welcome, this system as an invaluable aid in the accomplishment of a part of the work which would otherwise devolve upon her, and accomplishing it with vastly greater thoroughness and efficiency than with her present resources she is capable of, she should and she will heartily co-operate with the system, endeavoring to infuse into it and engrave upon it as much as possible of religious life and sound religious influence.—*Baltimore American.*

TWO YEARS AGO Rev. James McCarten assumed the relationship of priest to the Irish Catholic people of Colchester, Conn., who form a large share of the population of the town, and at once began the education of his people in personal religion, and its accessory and attendant, total abstinence. A temperance organization was formed, temperance meetings were held, and the result at two years' end was that it was the presentation last week to the town authorities of a petition signed by the priest and one hundred and seventy members of his church, depicting the evils of intemperance, praying the authorities to enforce the laws against the sale of intoxicating liquors, and pledging the best efforts of the church and people to assist in the suppression of the traffic. The moral power of this Roman Catholic priest, and these Irish temperance men will go forward ridding that town of the great cause of sorrow and destitution, and shame, and we would that all the Roman Catholic priesthood, and the priesthood of every denomination, in the country were men of like faith and works.

THE death of Bishop Polk is thus described by a friend who was with him at the time at Kenesaw.

"Being in fair view, Generals Jo. Johnston and Polk were recognized, and complimented with a shell from a battery near which General Sherman was standing. The shell struck close by General Johnston. As soon as the piece could be reloaded, another shell was dropped by the first, when General Johnston said: 'Bishop, we have seen all we desire; let us retire,' and walked rapidly back to where the horses were left. General Polk seemed lost in thought, and, instead of following General Johnston to the rear, walked to the right on the face of the hill, and received the third shell full upon his side, carrying off his viscera. His two staff officers sprang forward, and receiving him in their arms, carried him to a conveyance, by which he was taken immediately to Atlanta, where he lay in state for a time, and was then taken to Augusta for burial."

SPRING SONG.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

In swath of snow the earth is lying;
Over the sea merry skaters are flying.
The frost-rimmed trees are specked with crows,
But to-morrow, to-morrow the winter time goes.
The sun bursts through the heavy skies,
Spring comes riding in summer guise.
And the willow pulls off its woolen glove.
Strike up, musicians, in leafy grove!
Little birds, little birds, sing in the sky,
Winter's gone by—winter's gone by!

O, warm is the kiss of the sun on our cheek,
As violets and stonewort in the woodland we seek!
It's as if the old forest was holding its breath,
For now in a night each leaf wakes from death.
The cuckoo sings! (you know its tell-tale song.)
So many years your days will be long.
The world is young—be thou, too, young,
Let happy heart and merry tongue
With spring-time lift the song on high,
Youth's never gone by—never gone by!

Youth's never gone by—never gone by!
The earth lives a charmed life for aye.
With its sun and its storm, its joy and its pain.
So in our hearts a world has lain.
That will not be gone, like a shooting star,
For man is made like God after.
And God and Nature are ever young.
So teach us, Spring, the song thou st sung.
And pipe in little birds in the sky—
"Youth's never gone by—never gone by!"

"It is a custom at Eastertide for the peasants to come riding into the towns and villages, their horses and themselves decked with green boughs, especially of the beech, and so they go in procession, and have a merry dance in the evening. It is then said in the people's way, "Spring is riding summerwise into town."

"It is a Scandinavian superstition that the first cuckoo one hears in the spring will answer the question, "How many years shall I live?" by a prophetic number of notes. Many other questions are asked, and boys and girls will go out at night that in the early morning they may hear the cuckoo's answer.

—RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

SPRING.

BY A LOVER OF WINTER.

Snowdrops, hyacinths, and such,
May be very well, in reason,
Here's a thing afflicts me much—
Oranges are out of season!

Roses may be coming in—
Lots of other flowers, no doubt!
Why about them make a din—
Are not chints a good deal out?

Talk of springtime gay and bright,
Long, long days in fields of clover!
We've no night—when it's so light—
And, hang it, all the dress are over!

—From Fun.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.

English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.
SQUIRE'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE.

The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, mostly, determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the list of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is to-day the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nothing can ever shake its reputation, for it is based on the individual experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well-known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the returns of the internal revenue department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietory restorative manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters, have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defence when exposed to some wholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at one and the same time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
23d Collection District of Penna.,
No. 67 Water street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.

E. BUFFINGTON, Esq. Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places when and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
my24:xxi COLLECTOR.

1,000 GROSS
White Chalk Crayons,
100 GROSS
Colored Chalk
CRAYONS,

Now in stock and arriving, and selling at Factory Prices by the Case. We are handling Chalk Crayons very large and very close at present, and have contracts made for a continued supply. Our stock is always large. Being Agents for one of the best and cheapest lines of White and Colored Chalk Crayons in the country, and having special rates of freight on the large shipments, we can sell to jobbers, as well as Retailers. Prices quoted on application.

J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue,
my16 PITTSBURGH.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
New Dress Goods
In Organdies, Lawns,
Barèges, Grenadines,
Dress Linens, P. K's,
Black and Colored Silk Poplin,
Plain and Chene Mixed Alpaca Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Bright Summer Plaids.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SKIRTS,
VERY CHEAP.

A FINE LOT OF
NEW CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OLD HOMESTEAD
FOR SALE,
OF
S. M'Clean, Esq., Dec'd,

Situated on Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Shady Side Churches, on line of Oakland Railway, and eight minutes walk to either Millvale or Shady Side Stations, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. House contains 9 finished Rooms and Cellar, and has 80 feet front by 135 feet deep, which includes all Outbuildings, Cistern, Grapery, Fruit, &c., &c.
PRICE, $15,000.

ALSO,
LOTS.

Adjoining Lots of 60 to 80 feet front, some 250 feet deep, and improved with the best variety of Bearing Fruit Trees. The above will be sold in a whole or parcels to suit customers.

ALSO,
CITY PROPERTY.

Corner Lot, 25 feet front on Grant street, corner of Sherry alley and running back to Gazzam alley (12 feet wide) about 100 feet, on which is erected two two-story Frame Dwellings. PRICE, $12,500, or $500 per foot front. This is most desirable for manufacturing purposes, being only a short distance from the new proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner Seventh and Grant streets, below.

ALSO,
Fire-Proof Safe.

A fine, large, second-hand Fire Proof Safe, double doors, best make, for sale cheap.
For any further information of the above items inquire of

S. McCLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 30 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

C. D. ARNSTHAL..... L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS,
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Brand, an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, a No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth;
Invigorates and soothes the Gums;
Purifies and perfumes the breath;
Prevents accumulation of Tartar;
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth;
Is a superior article for Children;
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. J. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists.
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R. M. McCOWAN..... J. R. McKOWN
R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan.
my15-w46-TTHS

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
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MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
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Price, of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
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NEW GOODS
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180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FRESH STOCK
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Embroidered Linen Sets,
COLLARS AND CUFFS.
A New Stock of
HOSIERY.
Men's and Boys' Socks,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Hose,
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Ladies' Lace Mitts,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
White and Brown Linen Aprons.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK SILKS!
From $1.25.
BLACK SILKS!
Thin Dress Goods!
From 20 Cents.
Thin Dress Goods!
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Aveeue.
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AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
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STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS

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GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
may6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

The efforts of the great bull'etiques in stocks, and necessarily in bonds and gold, have relaxed during the past week, and the entire markets show a retrograde movement. It was safe enough for the stock cliques to out loose from gold and bonds for a few days, but when they found that the latter would not follow they took advantage of the favorable opportunity and sold out a large part of their stock on which there was a clear gain of ten per cent. The Woodward clique in Northwest opened the ring, and the Fisk and Gould party followed. New York Central and its dependencies still maintain their position, because the market was but slightly oversold. The Borie-Drexel clique is leading, and forcing the market to 105¾, contented themselves with exacting a commission of ten cents per share for one day, when some of the larger holders, who had prepared for such an event, supplied the bears with about fifteen thousand shares at from 105¾ to 106¾, and took them back at from 103⅞ to 104. The bull campaign seems, however, not to be over yet. It is likely that the markets may be forced lower, two or three per cent, during the early part of the week, but that this will be followed up with another sharp advance, few acquainted with Wall street tactics will doubt. The great ease in the money market, resulting from the general dullness of commercial business, again reflected in Saturday's bank statement, which shows an increase of loans of nearly two millions, and an increase in deposits of about four millions, is decidedly favorable to further issues, and the main question is only how far the speculating public can be forced to pay up margins.

The gold market has a remarkable strong undertone despite the dullness that prevails at present. So long as the exports of specie are supplied out of the surplus payments of the Treasury for the interest and the weekly sales, a rapid upward movement is unfavorable, but before the July interest will come on the market it is likely that the market will jump several points to yield to the temporary bear speculation that usually follows such upward movements. The small stock of our foreign goods left over must necessarily lead to large importations during the early part of the summer, and for want of cotton, or a market for our other produce, specie has to be shipped to pay for goods, and the import duties thereon. That under such circumstances gold can not stay at the present rate, must be evident to any thinking mind.

Government bonds more closely with gold and are rather dull at present, but should higher prices be made between now and July next, the period succeeding the July interest payments would be considered favorable to realizing the large profits offered since last April's prices and the present. Besides the country has been flooded with bonds of Western railroads, state and municipal bonds of all descriptions, that offer such high interest, that the great facility of converting government bonds is lost sight of and they are readily converted. In our local securities we note some improvement in the various issues of our railroad and bank stock, but few are offered until we enter on a more active business season. For investments in local securities attention is directed to the banking house of Ph. R. Mertz.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114	American	81
Silver	110	Western Union	92¾
1881 Bonds	116¾	N. Y. Central	99½
5-20 Bonds 1862	111¾	Erie	19
5-20 Bonds 1864	111¾	P. Ft. W. & C	95
5-20 Bonds 1865	111¾	Ohio & Miss	36½
Ten-forties 1865	110¾	Mich. Southern	95¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	113¾	Cleveland & P	104¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	113¾	C. R. I. & P.	17
10-40	108¾	Chicago & N. W	89½
Adams Express	63¾	C. & N. W. Pref.	87½
Merchants U. Ex.		Erie	23

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.80	5.70
Paris Exchange per Franc	21⅝	24
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	84
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	97⅜	98½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	113½
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	111½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111½	U. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865, o.	111¾	U. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	12¾

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

The oil market was exceedingly dull to-day, but one sale reported—it was dull enough last week, but if to-day is a fair specimen of what is to follow, this week will be worse still. There seemed to be but little disposition manifested to do anything, and besides it seems that the market is in that peculiar condition that there is little or no chance to do anything.

CRUDE.

Sale 500 bbls on spot at at 12¾. Quotations may be fairly given at 12 to 12¾, seller May or June; Seller July to December, 12¾ bid; August to December, 12½; seller all year, 11¾@12; buyer all year, 13¾@14.

REFINED.

Market dull, and compared with Saturday, prices, if anything, are lower. May quoted at 27; June, 27; July, 27¾; August to December, 28 bid; buyer all year, 29.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fisher Bros. 836, on account same; H. W. C. Tweddle 80, on account T. Chess; Commercial Oil Works 160, on account J. H. Barbour; Fisher Bros. 1,200, on account L. W. Young; Peerless Oil Works 600 on account B. S. Duncan; Jack son 80 bbl, on account D. C. Hemphill. Total ..... 3,656 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 301 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 252 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Braun & Wagner 400 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 502 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick 218 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

H. C. Tweedle, 330 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bro., 250 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,162 bbls.

Live Stock Market,

NEW YORK, May 23—The cattle market dull, with a total of 3,900 beeves for the week, and for to-day 85 cars at Weehawken, 82 at 100th street, and 60 at Communipaw. The market closed less firm; with a decline of one-fourth cent. Stock: all selling qualities averaged good; no very superior and only tops of one small lot went above 11c; nothing poor enough to sell below 10c; the averaging being strong at 10c, and a fat lot of 50 Kentucky grades 9¾ cwt averaged 11c; 91 Kansas 6¾ cwt at 10@10c, 87 Ohio stillers, 7⅛ cwt., at 10@10c, 130 Texans, 6¾ cwt., at 10c, a car 9 cwt. Kentucky fat bulls at 10@10½c. Many stuffed cattle are now coming forward. Sheep—total, 18,800, with 600 to-day. The sales were slow and prices drooping, and the decline is about half a cent this afternoon, and ranging from 5½c for a lot of 21 pound thin Ohio to 6¾c for a car of 80 pounds, 56 for a car of 82 pounds and 7¼c for a car of 86 pounds all sheared stock; some thin Ohio lambs, 46 pounds, sold at 11c. New Jerseys are worth 14@15c; a lot of 48 pounds sold at 16c; very few sheep sold above 7¾c. Hogs count 19,780 for the week, with fifty-eight cars to-day; they are lower, selling at 11¾@11¾c for dressed. Hogs over the Erie road are to go to Weehawken after this.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Cattle market active, and prices well maintained; sales 1,200 extra, at 11¼@11¾c, fair to good 9@10c, and common 6@8c. Sheep are in fair demand; sales 9,000 head, at 5¾@6¾. Hogs are dull, with sales of 29, at $11,50@11.75, the latter for prime corn-fed.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Hogs active and easier at $5.25@5.35 for common to choice. Cattle dull and 15@20c lower at $5.25@8.40 for stockers and extra prime shipping beeves.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

The markets in a general way present but little that is new or important. Business, generally, is slow and all indications of any immediate improvement, though it is no worse than usual at this season of the year. The demand for all the leading commodities continues tight, being restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, while in regard to values there are no important changes, one way or the other.

ASHES—Firmer in the east but unchanged here. Common Soda, 4; refined, 4¼; Pearls, 9¼; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—Supply almost exhausted and the season is about over. We continue to quote at $5@6 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is in further better demand, particularly for the better grades. We now quote at 18 to 22 for good to choice. Common butter is in good supply and very dull.

BEANS—Dull but nominally unchanged, $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; 24 to 24½ for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Ohio Goshen is quoted at 15 and New York Goshen at 16. Common W. R. is dull and hard to sell at any price.

CORNMEAL—Quiet and unchanged, 95@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¼ per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand, as might be expected, is improving but prices remain unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Blackberries, 12@13 and Cherries, 22@23.

EGGS—Firm and with a fair demand and continued light arrivals, prices continue to tend upward. We now quote at 15@16 cts but few sales as yet above the inside quotation.

FLOUR—Is steady with a moderate local demand, but there is no excitement, and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at $5.50@5.75 for superfine, $5.75@6 for winter wheat, and $6@7.75 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $5.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues very sluggish, which is owing to the fact that prices have declined to a point in the east that prevents shipments, and as is well known, our local trade at best does not amount to much. Wheat is quiet and unchanged, $1.15@1.20 for red, and $1.25@1.30 for white. Oats very dull, and cannot be quoted above 47@48 in first hands, 50 on wharf and track, and 52@53, in store. Corn, is also very dull, and cannot be quoted above 85 for car, and 90 for shelled these may be regarded as the outside quotations, showing a decline of 4@5 cts per bushel within a few days. Bran is offering more freely but mainly in small lots; we continue to quote at 90@98 cash, and $1. time. For Barley there seems to be no demand though there is but little offering; good to prime spring, 75@80 cts.

HAY—The demand continues very light and the market nominally unchanged, prices dropping. $12 to $18 as to quality.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at 9½c.

HIDES—Corn husks, 3@3½ cts.

LARD OIL—City brands, $1.25@1.28 for No. 1 and 85@87 for No. 2. Will establish Cincinnati and Chicago brands at $1.20@1.25 for extra No. 1.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; sales of Peach Blows at 75@80 cts.

PROVISIONS—Market steady with a continued fair jobbing demand, but unchanged. Shoulders, 13½@14 for plain and 15¾@16c for Sugar cured hams. Sides, 16½@16¾ for extra mess. Beef hams unchanged; sales 100 bbls at $28@31. Tierce beef more active; sales 700 tcs at $8.50@9.25 for prime mess, $9@10 for India mess. Middle quiet; sales 25 boxes Cumberland cut at 16½c. Cut meats dull; sales 150 packages at 12½@12¾c for shoulders, 15¾@17c for hams. Lard unchanged; sales 300 tcs at 14¾@16c for steam, 16@16½c for kettle. Butter dull, 10@20c for Ohio. Cheese dull, 7½@16c.

Latest.—Flour closed dull, and without any decided change in prices. Wheat dull, and the market slightly in buyers' favor. No. 2 spring $1.14@1.20, and winter red and amber western $1.27@1.29. Rye quiet and steady. Oats dull and heavy, with sales at 64¾c for western store. Corn dull and heavy; sales at $1.06@1.10 for new mixed western. Mess pork quiet; $20.62 asked and $20.50 bid. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut-meats dull and heavy. Bacon nominal. Lard 15¼@16¼c. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Exchange unchanged. Flour very dull and nominal. Wheat opened dull and easier, but closed firmer at 94¾c cash, 95¾c seller June for No. 2; this afternoon dull and unsettled at 94¾c cash, 95¾@96c seller June. Corn steady and firmer at 86@84¾c for No 2; closing steady at the outside; this afternoon inactive and nominal at 84¾c cash, 84½ seller June, and 34¾c lower, closing quiet at 49¾c. Rye firmer at 70@80c for No. 2. Barley nominal. Mess pork dull at $19.00. Lard dull at $14.00. Provisions dull. Mess pork $20. Lard dullat 15¾@16c. Dry salted shoulders steady at 11¾ @12c loose; short rib middles firm at 15@15½c loose. Receipts for the past 48 hours—5000 bbls flour; 68,800 bush wheat; 174,544 bush corn; 70,000 bush oats; 225 bush rye; 15,000 bush barley; 2348 hogs. Shipments—3458 bbls flour; 4487 bush wheat; 25,562 bush corn; 18,783 bush oats; 1030 bush barley; 5736 hogs. Freights more active and a shade firmer at 4c on corn, 4½c on wheat to Buffalo.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat: 2@3c better for white; No 1 white Michigan $1.46, No 2 white Wabash $1.52, No 1 white Wabash $1.85, regular $1.30, No 1 red $1.17, No 2 do $1.15@1.16, amber Michigan $1.44, No 2 do $1.36, 3 white Wabash $1.33. Corn a shade lower; No 1 new, No 2 88½c. Oats quiet; No 1 58c, No 2 56c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts: flour 800 bbls, wheat 15,700 bush, corn 21,600 bush, oats 1,800 bush. Shipments: Flour 2,000 bbls, corn 7,200 bush, oats 500 bush.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Red Mediterranean unchanged. Wheat nominally lower; No 1 red offered at $1.17 without buyers; No 2 red $1.10. Corn dull and nominally lower at $1.04 for No 2 spot, for No 1 State. Rye firm at 96c@$1. Barley quiet and nominal. Petroleum: refined a shade firmer, eastern buyers offering 25½c for May and June without finding any sellers; crude firmer and held at $5.50 per bbl.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 23. Wheat firm; extra $1.53, No 1 $1.43. Corn 89@95c. Oats: western 58c, State 56c. Barley $1.50 per cental.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 23.—4 cars lake sup ore, Shoenberger, Bhair & Co; 4 do iron ore, J Painter & Sons; 2 do blooms, Parks Bro; 1 do pig metal, Lloyd & Black; 1 do do, Totten & Co; 1 do do, w Smith & Co; 1 do do, Rees, G & D; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Lindsay, S & E; 1 drum tobacco, W McCleary; 1 bbl do, J W Barker; 1 bbl fish tubes, A H Brown & Co; 1 bdl do, Fahnestock & Co; 1 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 50 bbls paint, J H Phillips; 1 bbl crackers, Rev O S Merra; 1 bbls paint, 2 kgs do, A H Hoffman; 25 bbls do, H L Fahnestock & Co; ½ do varnish, Bedford Chair Co; 10 bbls lime, W H Graff & Co; 10 pails tobacco, Reymer Bros; 20 cases do, Atwell & Lee; 2 crats, 50 bxs starch, W M Gormley; 20 bxs tobacco, Rees, G & D; 2 bxs do, T C Jenkins and Bro; 5 bbls oil, Schwartz & Hr; 1 bbl tobacco, 5 bx8 do, C C Baer; 1 car g stones, Farrell & Addison; 15 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 11 sks rye, F G Craighead; 1 do do, Spencer & M; 1 box bacon, Carter, M & Co; 21 sks corn, 25 do oats, J & W Fairley; 10 bxs soap, D Harden & Co; 1 car bulk wheat, Lloyd & Co; 1 car lumber, M Seibert & Co; 230 oil bbls, C A Wormsteadle; 2 bbls d fruit, H Rea Jr; 21 bbls chemical, Seward & E; 9 empty carboys, J Irwin & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 23. 200 bbls flour, Schoonkerr & Co; 500 do do, T Jenkins & Bro; 100 do do, Conrad & Stuart; 15 sew nchs, W Sumner & Co; 1 bx eggs, 1 do soap, 1 do meat, Ripley & Co; 20 gr churns, S Hare & Son; 2 bxs spokes, McWhinney & Co; 4 bbls sugar, 5 do japan, 1 bx polish, Dilworth, H & Co; 5 bbls japan, 25 bbls oil, 1 bx drugs, H L Fahnestock & Co; 1 car limestone, Graff, B & Co; 10 bxs glass, Atlantic Grass Co; 57 bdls shoveis, Myers & Armour; 23 bgs barley, 67 do rye, 2 bbls eggs, Woodworth & Ely; 85 bxs glass, 2 pkgs do, 1 bbl do, C Ihmsen & Sons; 3 bbls side meat, R H Myers; 8 chests tea, Head & Metzgar; 19 bxs boots and bitters, Agnew & Wilcox; 4 bgs seeds, W Knox; 6 bxs soap, H Shamhorst; 7 sks rags, Frazier, M & Co; 8 bxs cheese, W D Cooper Bro; 15 bbls spirits, Adler, Rosenberg & Co; 11 bf bbls fish, Squire & Co; 5 crates oil, R F Sellers & Co; 3 cars metal, Bryan & C; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 3 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 8 do do, Minick & Co; 15 do do, Everson, P & Co; 1 do do, Loomis & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 23.—3 bbls eggs, Lafferder & F; 1 car shingles, J M Rusk; 9 sks potatoes, J O Hanlin; 29 bgs rye, Adams & K; 7 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 2 do do, W McKee & Co; 1 car m feed, K Knox & Son; 2 do cooperage, Bell & K; 1 do do, J Rippenhill; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam; 1 car lumber, W Peoples; 2 cars lumber, J Nanz; 100 bbls flour, 100 do lime, G Stewart & Co; 1 car coal, Schlebein; 37 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 6 bbls oil, Linckcamp & Co; 1 car shingles, Connolly & K; 22 pkgs fruit, W Hamilton; 1 car lumber, McKirdy & McGinniss; 30 pkgs fish, J Koben.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, May 23.—43 sks wheat, 12 do rye, 75 do oats, Scott & G; 20 do horns, B Pflaum; 5 cars? stone, Shoenberger, 1867, & Co; 19 sks rye, Schmaker & Co; 2 do seed, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & Co; 3 bx mdse, D Gregg & Co; 6 pkgs cheese, Head & M; 17 sks rye, Keil & R; 1 car grain, W H Crothers; 31 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 63 do do, Kier, J & K; 12 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING PER PETROLIA, May 23.—T J Blackmore, 6 pkgs cigars; J Zimmerman, 3 do do; W H Park, 4 do do; J Collins & Co, 1 wagon, 1 crate ware; C Houseman, 1 do do; Shorr, S & Co, 6 w stands, 1 bureau; Godfrey & C, 27 bdls paper, 4 sks do; S Devol, 6 do potatoes; Sarvis, H & Co, 100 pcs pipe; Hortman & E, 30 do do; J Irwin & Co, 4 carboys; W M Gormly, 14 pkgs bacon; R Pete, 1 bbl lard; J & W Fairly, 74 sks oats, 25 bales hay; Rose & E, 56 do do; W Merrel, 28 sks wheat, 40 do rye; Head & M, 6 bbls eggs, 1 do beans, 2 bbls peaches, H pkgs butter; B D Moore, 50 oil bbls; H Rea Jr, 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, 1 bbl do cheese, J D Thompson, 1 sk hair; Renter & W, 10 pkgs cigars; R & W Jenkinson, 2 do do; W Flaceus & Son, 20 bdls glue; Union Wharf Boat, 1 crate queensware; J J Pettit & Co, 7 bxs eggs.

ZANESVILLE PER JULIA, May 23.—33 hhds tobacco, 39 pkgs butter, 295 bbls eggs, 300 do flour, Clark & Co; 80 sks potatoes, 52 do rye, 5 bbls, 2 jars butter, S Devol; 3 bbls eggs, 14 do d apples, W H Graff & Co; 3 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 10 do do, 6 do eggs, 9 sks d fruit, Woodworth & Ely; 19 pkgs butter and eggs, 7 do fruit, Randolph & S; 7 do butter and eggs, 1 do d peaches, J J Pettit & Co; 2 pkgs butter, 5 do d peaches, 30 do oats, Campbell & D; 60 do butter and eggs, J S Lyon; 2 bbls flour, Parrott & Co; 3 jars butter, H Rea Jr; 19 pkgs butter and eggs, H Rea Jr; 5 bbls apples, J A Graff; 2 pkgs do apples, 2 do peaches, 1 do do, 1 seed, Canfield & K; 4 pkgs eggs, 14 sks oats, J Davis; 15 bbls apples, Meanor & H; 12 do eggs, 1 box butter, Means & C; 94 sks corn, Capt Stull; 30 bbls glue, W Barker & Co; 78 chairs, H Berger & Co; 66 do do, D McMullin; 4 bxs eggs, Clark Bro; 20 bales hay, 6 do straw, 25 bbls potatoes, M Mallory.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 23.—44 bbls whisky, A S Carlisle; 75 sks oats, do corn, 10 bbls apples, McCracken, G & Co; 10 do do, Canfield & Kaler; 500 galls stoneware, W D Cooper; 204 sks oats, 17 do corn, McHenry & H; 11 sks d apples, J Reppart & Co; 18 sks oats, W Welsh & Co; 1 box bacon, Carter, M & Co; 40 bgs oats, M W Rankin; 5 bbls apples, Knox & Orr; 10 bbls whisky, W Stewart; 106 bxs glass, Fry & Co; 9 bales hay, J R Thornton.

LEGAL.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned Executor of the Estate of Lafferty Sheriff late of Pittsburgh, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY June 7th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that lot or piece of land situated in the Eighth ward of said City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on Pennsylvania avenue at the corner where the lot now or formerly of George Gumbert joins the property of Wm. Lippincott; thence along Pennsylvania avenue towards Duquesne street 39 feet more or less; thence on a line running back from said avenue to Colwell street 154 feet; thence at right angles to the last mentioned line 39 feet to the line of George Gumbert's lots, and thence along Gumbert's lots 154 feet to the place of beginning. On which is erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, or on application to

my18:t25w W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, Executor.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application for a Charter of Incorporation of "THE RECTOR, CHURCH WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT," has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, where the same will remain open to inspection and exception, until the FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT.

M. A. WOODWARD, Attorney for Applicants. my10:w8-T

MAY 9, 1870.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration to the estate of THOMAS S. FINLEY, late of Collins township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

CATHARINE FINLEY, Admin'x., or W. C. Aughinbaugh, Attorney, No. 87 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh. April 30, 1870.

my2-w25d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of THOMAS CAROON, late of Temperanceville, Allegheny county. my9:w6d-M

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS MILLER, late of Snowden township, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay to

PETER SIMMONS, JOHN ESPY, Administrators.

my2:w23

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of ISAAC McKNIGHT, late of Baldwin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay.

D. W. McKNIGHT, Administrator. my23:w21 Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny Co., Pa.

RIVER NEWS.

The river appeared to be swelling slightly yesterday with a scant 4 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. As we had considerable rain yesterday, and the prospects last evening were favorable for a continution of it, the indications for a rise are encouraging.

Business continues slow at the landing, though this is usually the case at this particular time, and unless there is a rise, no improvement need be expected. There was a time when low water steamboating was profitable, but that time has passed away.

The Petrolia departed for Wheeling yesterday with a slim trip.

The Julia No. 2 from Zanesville, with a very good trip, arrived. She departs today at 4 P. M.

The St. Charles succeeded in getting over Glass House, yesterday after being obliged to take out almost every pound of freight she had. She got aground on Saturday evening.

The Bellevernon, Cap. J. J. Darragh, is announced to depart for New Orleans this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She goes clear through, there is no mistake about this.

The Belle, Capt. Smith, is the regular packet for Brownsville and Geneva this evening, leaving at 5 o'clock. Although but a few weeks in the trade, the Belle has already acquired a good reputation, and is doing a very nice business. This is as it should be.

We noticed in our last issue that Mr. B. F. Whiting, a well-known steamboat clerk and for many years a resident of this city, was very ill at his residence in Columbus, Indiana. Now we are called upon to announce his death, which occurred last Friday. Deceased had many friends here who will be pained to hear of his demise. He leaves a wife and three children.

—This, from the Sioux City *Journal*, requires to be taken cautiously. "The June rise has come. The great annoy ance to river navigation is over. Old Muddy got herself up over a foot on Sun day night, and is still rising. The vast abundance of snow in the mountains is melting, and the feeders at the head waters of the American Nile are swollen to overflowing. It is apprehended that the rise will reach five feet at this place, and run between four and five feet of water more than at low water mark, for two months."

The Arlington, Capt. Dan Moore, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 12 o'clock. The Arlington is noted for her regularity in time and promptness in business, which are very important characteristics for a packet boat.

—David Denny, formerly a well known pilot, has been sick for two years past, during which he has done no sort of work. He has become worse and is now confined to his bed in Louisville, Ky.

—The J. F. Dravo left Louisville for Pittsburgh on Friday with a tow of empty barges and two barges of iron ore for Cincinnati.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH, Commander.
W. SCOTT, Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat, at foot of Grant street.

my9 SAML. PATTERSON, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR, Commander,
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
my17 Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS—The staunch and fast steamer
BELLEVERNON, Capt. J. J. DARRAGH,
will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, May 24th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
my17 G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE
The new and splendid side-wheel steamer
JUNIATA,
Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
nh7 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.
For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering fifteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

RUSSIAN BRACES.
The Best Suspenders Ever Worn.

Merchants are cautioned against buying any but licensed goods. Each pair is stamped with the dates of our patents. Sold at retail by first-class Furnishing Goods dealers in this city.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, PATENTEES.
58 White street, New York.

FOR SALE.
1240 Acres of
IRON ORE LANDS.
The McMath Place,
22 miles west of Elyton, on Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. Well watered, fine springs, fine place for extensive iron Foundry, stone coal near by; fine farm.
WILL BE SOLD ON PREMISES
20th JUNE, 1870.
HALF CASH; BALANCE IN SIX MONTHS.
JOHN SALMONS, Administ'r.
TUSCALOOSA, ALA., April, 1870.

TOMATO KETCHUP.
Yerke's Unrivalled Home Made Tomato Ketchup, put up in quarts and pints, for sale by the case or single bottle at very low rates, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW.
my19 Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle and Purgative in curing Consumption. Though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they must be met by prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than fifty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and it can with confidence say to the people and know that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often where patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are not entirely destroyed, but only extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicine.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to have active vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the patient's digestive powers, that they may thus promote digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The Seaweed Tonic is most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic alone, for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to Mercurial "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills operate by exciting the secretions of the bowels, headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One dose will convince and prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, when the lungs were already extensively diseased, and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of persons who were actually in a decline for years have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great medicines.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general direction how to use his medicines can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, dimness of sight, loss of memory, pain in the back, affected with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, harmless, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the whole treatment under his own care. Patients have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Over 10,000 cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours—9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 6

...OME NEWS.

Allegheny Councils met last Tuesday night.

Three cases were before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday.

Fast Driving on Wood street after nightfall is becoming a nuisance.

Hail.—There was a slight hail-storm in this city about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The General Assembly of the U. P. Church commences its session to-morrow in this city.

A New Scale has been put up in the Diamond weigh-house, Allegheny, the old one being worn out.

Workmen have commenced upon the foundation for the fence around City Hall square, Allegheny.

We suggest that householders and storekeepers get ready their campaign banting for Decoration day.

At Columbus, Ohio, they issue tickets with funeral notice on, and invitation to friends to attend the funeral.

The Fireman's Association will meet tonight for action in reference to the turnout of the Old Department on Decoration Day.

Who Will start the fashion of publishing births? It once was much in vogue, then entirely abandoned and is now revived in some of our neighboring cities.

Selling on Sunday.—Information was made before the Mayor yesterday by Morrison Berger, charging Peter McChester with selling liquor on Sunday. A summons was issued.

Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday committed Mary McCormick for thirty days. Mary is an habitual drunkard, and was found lying in the gutter of an alley in the Fifteenth Ward.

The Literary Character of the Bible,—H. B. Swoope, D. D. Allegheny, will lecture at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this evening at 8 o'clock. Admission free. The public are invited.

The National House of Representatives has passed a bill introduced by Gen. Negley, donating condemned cannon for use in the construction of the Allegheny county soldiers' monument.

Sugar Loaf hats above glossy locks, ringlets and water-falls were quite numerous yesterday. We are glad to see such a fresh new fashion and if we were not the ladies would wear them anyhow.

Mary Dougherty was arrested yesterday and will have a hearing to-day before Alderman McMasters for selling liquor on Sunday at her doggery on Fifth avenue. Michael Donovan prosecutor.

Catharine Ruch alleges Charles Smith pushed her out of a house in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. Alderman Bowden arrested Ruch and committed him in jail yesterday for trial for assault and battery.

Virgin alley was the scene of a small fray yesterday, between Lecture Hall and Henry Morse. Alderman Neeper has been called on to settle the dispute and has issued a warrant for the arrest of Henry.

Jealousy caused William Mulligan to whip his wife, Mary, yesterday, and led to his arrest by Alderman Hutler. He was after spending a few hours in jail he was released—the woman relenting. They reside on Webster avenue.

Alderman Bolster yesterday entertained cross suits by Charlotte Young and George Davis. George says Charlotte is a common scold, and Charlotte says George is a disorderly character. The different parties will be heard on the hearing which has been appointed for to-day.

Obituary.—Mrs. McCabe, wife of James McCabe, Esq., the well known insurance agent, departed this life at her residence on Ross street, yesterday afternoon. She was an estimable, charitable lady and her death will cause much sorrow to a large circle of acquaintances.

Wm. McAndrew made information yesterday before Alderman Thomas against Jacob Kuntzman, residing on Pennsylvania avenue, for keeping a ferocious dog, which bit the attchant. The case was settled by the demise of the canine through the influence of a bullet.

June Bug Hat, at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

Billy Bauer has been acting disorderly in the Third ward, Allegheny. He was particularly annoying to Charles Bietz and his wife, who were so troubled with his capers that they had him arrested. Alderman Hutler, who arrested, reprimanded, fined and discharged him.

A Dear Drive.—Sunday afternoon Francis Boyle, a colored youth, indulged in a fast drive along 45th street. In his flight, he ran over John Doyle. The whole excursion cost him $20. $5 to Deputy Mayor Nichols for reckless driving, and $15 to Doyle for injuries received.

Kicked Out.—Alderman McMasters yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Murray, a saloon keeper in the Diamond, for kicking Harriet Hunter out of his establishment. David says he never saw Mirrus before and knows of no cause for such treatment.

Catharine Huston and Margaret Roxby, Second ward, people, were before No. 2 this interesting hair pulling yesterday. Catharine lost the greater part of her chignon, and Alderman Neeper has instructed officer Connor to hunt up Margaret that matters may be explained.

A Lightning Stroke.—Last evening during the storm the tall chimney shaft at the Kensington Works, Second Avenue, was struck by lightning and greatly damaged. A number of workmen in the mill also were stunned by the shock but recovered in a few minutes.

Educational.—A special meeting of the Central Board of Education will be held at two o'clock this afternoon. The object of the meeting is to hear, and take action on an invitation from the Monumental Association to the public schools to participate in the corner stone ceremonies.

Alderman Bolster yesterday saved the Woman's Suffrage Association considerable trouble. He had before him Mrs. Anderson in case of Frank Kellerly, of the Third ward, Allegheny, who has been amusing himself by whipping his wife Therese. Frank when arrested will be disposed of legally.

If Charles Perot, of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, obtained possession of the straw hat and summer dress from Henry Schubert, and refuses to hand them back according to agreement, Alderman Bolster is to bring the facts before Alderman Bolster in an information for larceny as bailee, whereby Charles was arrested and held for a hearing.

Body Recovered.—Inquest.—Yesterday morning the body of Jas. Hutchison, who was drowned in the Monongahela river, Sunday night, was recovered, floating on the surface of the water opposite Pratt's Run. It was taken to Dovore's, where Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon it, the jury returning a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Bock Beer was the primary cause which induced Fred. Reinbacher to slap Hans Langbacher in the mouth yesterday. It led to the arrest of Fred. and his appearance before Alderman Bolster. After he retired bail was entered on his part for a hearing for assault and battery, which will be held this morning, numbers the friends among its residents.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson received notice yesterday that the body of Jas. Hutchinson, who was drowned in the Ohio river at Manchester Saturday, had been floating in the river at Sewickley Bridge, about twelve miles down the river. He repaired thither and held an inquest on the body, the jury returning a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Irish Bonfires.—Yesterday Mary Reardon made information, before Alderman McMasters, against Luke Mahon, proprietor of the "Bull's Head," charging him with forcibly ejecting her from his premises. She was emboldened as a consequence of a bonfire, and was given him no cause for complaint. The accused was held for a hearing on an information for assault and battery.

Got Their Deserts.—Michael Fadler and Michael Hurdley, on account of whose doings we published yesterday morning, were brought out for a hearing yesterday, and were dealt with according to their deserts. A fine of $5 was imposed upon each of them. Hurdley paid the money, and Fadler, not having the required amount at his disposal, was committed to the work-house for sixty days.

Disorderly.—Information was made before the Mayor yesterday by Jacob Stein, charging Isaac Lehman and Samuel Openheimer with disorderly conduct, and by the same prosecutor, against Lehman for assault and battery. He alleges they both acted in very disorderly manner, and that Lehman came into Tobias' store on Smithfield street, where the prosecutor is employed, and struck him. A warrant was issued.

Family Difference.—The possession of a gold ring and locket yesterday created a division in the Megher family, residing in the Fifteenth ward. Thomas Langford, his sister-in-law Clorianna Megher with retaining possession of the articles, although they were his and he had made frequent demands for them. Deputy Mayor Nichols was called in to settle the dispute, and after a lengthy conference the matter was arranged, the parties leaving in the hands of the official the costs in a suit for larceny as bailee.

Serious Accident.—A serious accident occurred on the railway of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, some distance above Temperanceville yesterday. A young man, whose name is Wm. Crain, got on the engine to take a ride, and was sitting on a bench usually occupied by the engineer. The poker used for stirring the fire by the firemen, and lying under his seat by some means slipped from the engine box enough to allow one end to drop to the ground, where it caught against a cross tie, when the other end was thrown up with force sufficient to throw the young man from his seat over the top of the locomotive. He lit in the track, and the front wheels of the engine passed over his right leg nearly severing it at the knee. The limb will have to be amputated.

June Bug Hat, at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

Electric Storm.

About five o'clock yesterday morning an electric storm passed over the city of Allegheny. The subtle fluid struck a stable belonging to James Frazier, Esq., situated on Frazier street, near Bidwell. The stable was surmounted by a kind of belfrey, from which a wooden shaft or spire extended upward. This shaft was struck, the belfry displaced, and hurled to a distance of one hundred yards. The fluid communicated with one of the rafters, which was rent into a thousand slivers. A horse and cow on the premises were frightened, but not killed. A girl engaged in milking the cow was badly frightened, but otherwise unhurt.

DARING ROBBERY.

Vice and Immorality on the Increase.—A Man Garroted and Robbed of $1,500 at Six O'Clock Last Evening.—The Robbers Arrested.

There never was a time in the history of this city, when wickedness and crime prevailed to such an alarming extent as it does at present. Vice and immorality, it would seem, command a premium, while virtue and morality are at a discount. Notwithstanding that our police regulations are better than they have ever been heretofore, a better class of men employed on the force, and the force considerably enlarged, yet crime of every grade is increasing at an alarming rate. Murder although not an every day occurrence is by no means an uncommon thing, and there are even now three indictments for that grade of crime pending in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county. Larceny, burglary, &c., are of quite frequent occurrence, and the city is completely overrun with prostitutes. Would it not be well for the authorities to endeavor to ascertain the cause of this alarming state of affairs, and, if possible, ascertain quickly in order that some remedy may be devised? The city is infested with a class of vagabonds who have no occupation other than loafing on the street corners during the day, and assembling in dens of infamy at night, yet and assembling in dens of infamy at night, yet they manage to live, and to all appearances live well. How they do so is yet to be explained, and we think a transaction which occurred in the most populous part of our city about half-past six o'clock last evening will have a tendency to solve the mystery.

At the time stated above one of the most bold and daring robberies that we have ever had occasion to chronicle for some time past occurred near Seventh avenue on Cherry alley, under the following circumstances: Joseph Schmidt, a resident of Union county, arrived in this city yesterday morning on a raft of lumber, having in his possession the proceeds of the savings of perhaps several years' hard work in the lumber regions. He stopped at the Red Lion Hotel, Market street, and after he had made the acquaintance of Henry Cramer, who very kindly volunteered to show him round the town. The offer was accepted, and during the course of their perambulations a number of drinking saloons were visited and numerous drinks taken, but it was not until the hour mentioned that a favorable opportunity presented to fleece the unfortunate man of his hard earned money. Numerous attempts were made to induce him into places well known to Cramer, where the "job" could be done without the risk of detection, which he would run by performing it boldly, but they failed. Cramer knew that Hickernell had a large amount of money, as he had seen him have his pocket book out several times, and he was resolved to have it. The man was induced to go into a saloon on the corner to take a drink, where it is probable the job was arranged, as he stated that Cramer, while in the saloon, spoke to two men, and came out of the saloon after them. They then started, as the victim supposed, to return to the hotel, and he was conducted down several narrow streets and alleys, which to me, under pretext, he was induced to enter. They had not gone into the alley more than twenty feet when there were met by the two men who had been spoken to by Cramer in the saloon, and with a shout or word they rushed to attack upon their victim. One of them seized him by the throat, another held his mouth, and the third struck him several blows, and then "went through" his pockets, taking his pocket-book, containing $1,500, and the three ran away. Hickernell was conducted to the Mayor's office, where he told the story, and a number of boys who accompanied him—some of whom had witnessed a part of the transaction—stated that Cramer was one of the men. Officers Moon, Cupples, Strain, Ruch and Long, of the detective force, started out in search of the villains at once, and in less than half an hour returned with William Daft, Phil. Wills and Henry Cramer, who, they say they have every evidence are the parties who perpetrated the high-handed outrage. They were locked up for the night, and an information will probably be made against them this morning.

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas—Judge Melton.

MONDAY, May 23.—The first case taken up was that of J. C. Dickson and Kennedy Marshall vs. Caroline Scriba, administratrix of Victor Scriba, dec'd. *Sci Fa* on a mechanics lien. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $98.50.

Xavier Hollinger vs. Henry Berherick. Action on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $300.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

258. Shaffer vs. Hubbard.
285. Marshall vs. Hall.
300. McCormick vs. Hall.
302. Schmidt vs. Merkel.
304. McGraw vs. Davis.
265. Remmell vs. Williams.
266. O'Connor vs. Carney.
267. Erisman vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co.
268. McGregor vs. Alpert, Wilson & Co.
269. Irwin vs. Grier.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, May 23.—The first case taken up was that of J. S. Faverty vs. C. H. Bender & Co. Action to recover on a contract for kegs and staves delivered to defendants.

In the case of Barton vs. Block, and McRoberts vs. same, defendant motion of on a new trial and reasons filed on the part of defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

36. Marshall vs. Andrews & Craig.
37. Bell vs. Andrews & Craig.
12. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Dillon et al.
50. Walter vs. Kelley.
31. Collins vs. Kelley.
36. Orr vs. McFadden.
43. Carpenter & Burrows vs. Berger & Co.
44. Staley vs. Porter.
46. Powell for use vs. Ferguson & Bro.
17. The city of Pittsburgh vs. Shaffer.

The Storm Yesterday—Lightning Capers in a Steel Mill and a Glass Factory.

Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, the city was visited by an old-fashioned fierce rain storm. For hours in advance the sky was dark and sullen, and promised even more than what was realized. The storm came up the Ohio river and swept over the city in a southeasterly direction, spending but part of its fury in this locality. The lightning was very close to earth, and of such sharp, fierce character as to make the onlooker quail with fright at each flash. One bolt, driven from a heavy, dark cloud in itself blind with lightning, made the upper part of the Second ward a friendly visit, cutting up as many capers as a bull in a china shop, and doing far less damage. It first held a little pic-nic on its own account on the flag-staff of the Second ward school house, Anderson and Woods, corner of First and Ross streets. It succeeded in splitting and chipping the fair pole into a thousand fragments, then jumped to the pavement, glanced over to the door-step of Mr. P. Atterbury, frightened a little boy out of his senses, leaving a large burned scar on the wooden seats, as a card, and pushed on in its journey. Along the street it went, tearing the cobble stones in utter contempt for the ordinance forbidding such act without license, and entered the glass works of John Best & Co. Here it struck an iron waiter, in which were deposited six large, red-hot, freshly blown globes, stunned the blower, knocked the globes into a million pieces and quietly went down into the lower floor of the establishment, where it still traveling. The performances of this playful bolt occupied but an instant and were unfortunately applauded by a fearful peal of deafening thunder above, which gave all hereabouts to understand that a decided strike had been made somewhere in the neighborhood. The escape from destruction of the steel works and glass house was truly miraculous, but the lightning-rod on the latter couldn't make much headway in the old Second ward, where things are so well regulated.

An Old Offender Caught.

Some months since Mr. John Shipton, member of Select Council from the Third ward, was garroted and robbed on Smithfield street of a silver watch and chain and a bunch of keys. A day or two after the occurrence Oliver Graham was provided with lodgings in cell No. 7, in the lock-up, and the next morning after he had been removed from the cell, the jailor found a key in the apartment first occupied, with a tab attached to it, upon which was engraved Mr. Shipton's name. As nothing had been known the fact of his having been robbed to the Mayor, Graham was not detained, but allowed to depart on paying his fine. During the day, however, Mr. Shipton was visited by Officer Moon, who informed him of the finding of the key, whereupon Mr. S. made known to the officer the circumstances of the robbery. Information was then made before the Mayor by Officer Moon, charging Graham with the robbery, and a few days subsequently the watch was recovered at Cimiotti's, where it had been pawned by Graham, and day or two since Graham was arrested, and yesterday, after a hearing, he was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at court.

Major John B. Butler.

We were made glad by an interview yesterday with this veteran old Pittsburgher, whom the men of twenty to forty-five years back will remember in the various capacities of editor of the *Statesman*—noted for its epigrammatic and spicy articles—as Canal Commissioner from 1841 to 1845, inclusive, as Major in the Mexican war, serving with distinction under General Taylor, and more recently stationed at the Allegheny Arsenal.

The Major has reached the ripe age of seventy-seven, and although lighter and thinner than at fifty, he is still erect and his mind as astute as of old. He now resides at Mount Auburn, a beautiful suburb of Cincinnati. He will spend a few weeks in this city, with lodgings at the Merchants Hotel. It gives us the Major great pleasure to receive the cordial and hearty greetings extended to him by our older citizens who remember him in the busy activities of his earlier life. May his evening be long and serene, and his coming night peace.

Vicissitudes of Trade.

A sad affair occurred in the Sixteenth ward yesterday morning, which illustrates the vicissitudes to which merchants are sometimes subject. John Gennell was the unfortunate victim. He is an itinerant peanut, ice cream, &c., vender, and when methodically pursuing his way along Forty-fifth street when, suddenly, from the window of an upper chamber, descended a shower which, alighting upon his stock in his hand-cart, ruined it forever. Looking in he saw no one; but inquiring satisfied him that the affair was a miserable practical joke. He immediately instituted proceedings before Deputy Mayor Nichols against Toby Smith and his wife for malicious mischief. The police are looking for the aggressors, and meanwhile the merchant mourneth his loss.

Foot Race.

An interesting foot race occurred yesterday afternoon on Main street, Allegheny, between Jacob Schneider and Charles Strieft' a tonsorial artist. Jacob was ahead all the way and reached Alderman Bolster's office first, where he affirmed that he was in great fear of his life from the wrath of Charles, who, like an avenging Nemesis, pursued with the avowed determination of whipping him. The legal peacemaker exerted his mild influence to prevent the hostile meeting, by instructing his constable to interview, officially, the pursuer. The officer did so and an amicable arrangement, it is expected, will be made to-day.

YOUNG THIEVES.

Youthful Thieves Emigrate from Ohio to this City—Their Operations and the Result.

The residents of this city have for some time past known that it was a good place for thieves to operate, and all things considered a tolerably safe place, as the chances of being arrested and convicted might safely be stated at ten to one in favor of the theif. It appears from recent developments that the fact is known by others also, as was fully demonstrated yesterday by the arrest of a couple of young hopefuls, one aged ten years, and the other aged fifteen, named respectively, Michael Durgan and Charles Carter, on a charge of larceny. The former professes to have come from Coshocton, and the latter from Columbus, Ohio, and state that they arrived in the city on Sunday evening. They appear to have had a *penchant* for jewelry, and the first place they tried their hand at stealing after their arrival here was at W. G. Dunseath's, on Fifth avenue, where they asked to see some rings. A box of rings was set out but they were not good enough and they were shown something better. They made no purchase, however, and left. They next visited the establishment of Briggs & Hoyle, Wylie street, where they also requested to see some rings, and while one of them was examining the rings the other attempted to steal a nugget box from the show case. The clerk detected him, and the boys were put out of the store. They were not satisfied with this attempt but still persevered, their next call being at Mr. Lincoln's, farther up Wylie street. They asked to see some finger rings here, and after looking over the stock the children saw some new rings and inquired the value of them. Mr. Lincoln had been watching them as closely as he could not to appear suspicious, and although not being positive that they had stolen anything from him, was pretty well satisfied that they had taken some of the rings. He sent out for an officer, but failing to get one he took the boys in charge himself, and in the pockets of one of them he found three of his rings. They were taken to the lock-up, where they were searched by Officer Cupples, who found three more rings in one of their pockets, which were afterwards identified by the clerk in Dunseath's, who also identified the boys as having been in the store in the morning. An information was made against them, and after a hearing they were committed for trial.

In an interview with the young scamps, they stated that they ran away from home, and came to Pittsburgh because it was a good place to make money.

KAY & CO.

Where to Purchase Books and Stationery to the Best Advantage.

We take pleasure this morning in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the old established and extensive book house of Kay & Co., Lafayette Building, No. 65 Wood street. It is hardly necessary in this community to assert that book purchasers have their choice between and counters as complete and varied an assortment of literature in binding as any contemporary establishment here or elsewhere. The stock is always kept full and up to the outside requirements of the trade, and the facilities appear in Kay & Co.'s establishment similitate easily with their entrance into the eastern market, and patrons can in all times depend on getting standard works and new publications direct from the press on publication. With large facilities for the supply from home tion of their trade, they successfully compete for a leading position in this section, while their courteous treatment, liberal prices and general fair dealing commend them to the utmost confidence of their patrons. Any and every book that the public may want, or not having will be found embraced in their stock, and no where else is better opportunity offered for selection at first hand than in their parlor library, for present-making, or for evening reading. Full lines of stationery, pens, pencils, plain and fancy letter paper, stamped epistolary paper, inks, slates, school-books, etc., etc., will be found at most reasonable prices. The firm have for years made legal books and blanks a feature of their trade, and keep constantly on hand all the text-books used by the legal fraternity, the new professional publications, and blanks for all styles of legal documents. In this department they monopolize most share of the patronent trade. We bespeak for Kay & Co. an increase of the large share of patronage hitherto so generously awarded them by a widely discriminating book-purchasing community, and feel assured that at no time during their long continuance have they been better or more well prepared to afford the largest measure of pleasure and satisfaction to their customers, nor have they ever carried a more inviting stock of books and stationery than they have in store at the present time.

BIGGS & HOYLE.

The Fashionable Up-Town Jewelry House.

Since the establishment of the well known and popular jewelry house, clock, watch and silverware depot of Messrs. Biggs & Hoyle, No. 6 Wylie street, a large share of the trade of the upper section of the city has been directed towards the firm, while patrons from all other parts find that it pays them to come for a portion of their custom in the same direction. The continued prosperity of the firm, and the heavier requirements made upon them recently, necessitated enlarged quarters. By taking in the store No. 5 Wylie street, 147 Fifth avenue, they have secured a large, commodious and handsome salesroom, and are fully prepared to meet the increase in trade awarded them in the future. They have just received a large and comprehensive stock of foreign and American jewelry for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, clocks for halls, parlors, offices and counting rooms, stationary, and a general line of jewelry from a costly diamond down to a humble gold ring. Not having large expenses to contend with, they can afford to sell at reasonable rates, and purchasers may rest assured that every article obtained at this establishment will prove as represented, and fully worth the money invested.

Messrs. Biggs & Hoyle are among our most worthy and enterprising young merchants. They are fair dealing and honorable in all their business transactions, and we know wherever we speak in commendation them to the patronage and confidence of our readers.

Jail Services.

A religious episode occurred at the jail yesterday. Just before the male prisoners were locked up a lady made her appearance and requested permission to address them. She was recognized as Miss Bemen, an enthusiastic philanthropist, who spends her time in visiting jails and prisons throughout the country and lecturing, conversing and praying with the inmates. Her request was readily assented to, and the men assembled along the corridors, while the speaker took her stand on a small platform and commenced her remarks and heard by all. She talked for about twenty minutes in a plain, practical and sympathetic manner, which seemed to win its way to the hearts of the strange audience before her. Throughout they paid the most respectful attention, and when she spoke to a question, nearly all held up their hands as an evidence that they believed the truth of what had been said. The closed the interview with an earnest exhortation for them to practice what each felt to be true. The lady is in middle age, has a very winsome expression of countenance, and is evidently in earnest in her work. In expression and in the grace of manner of culture and Christian refinement. About five years ago she was in the city on a similar mission. Her home is in the East, but the greatest part of her life has been spent in this manner, and in organizing societies for the amelioration of prisoners. She left the city last evening for the West.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience assembled at the Opera House last evening notwithstanding the weather was most unpropitious and unfavorable for such an assemblage, to hear Miss Emma Howson, the beautiful and gifted prima donna of the Richings' English Opera troupe in the "Bohemian Girl." Public appreciation has been elevated to a high degree by the very flattering manner in which the eastern papers have spoke of Miss Howson as an artiste, and it was fully realized. The possessor to an eminent degree of the qualifications essential to constitute a first class prima donna and bids fair to rival our leading artiste. The company has been greatly strengthened since its last appearance in this city and the choruses were really excellent. This evening the "Postillion of Lonjumeau," with Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard as prima donna. The house will of course be crowded with the elite of the city.

CIRCUS.—Campbell's great circus and menagerie, which exhibits on the Allegheny Diamond the 30th and 31st inst., and 1st of June, is one of the largest combinations traveling this season. The collection of animals is exceptionally large and rare. Take your children to see them.

Sanguinary.

The atmosphere last evening seems to have had a sanguinary influence upon the people. Reportorial circles were aroused to unwonted briskness, by reports coming from all quarters of small boys and large ones, not to mention men and women and horses and all manner of four-footed animals, together with houses and innumerable structures all victims to the lightning's freaks, while each reportorial hair was made to stand alone, and each reportorial eye flash with dazzling brilliancy as the climax was reached, and a disobedient youth, who persisted in riding on the cars, was reduced to infinitesimal fragments between two cars as a warning to the juvenile fraternity. Several hours peregrinating through perilous places and over the two cities gave, finally, developed the falsity of the vivid rumors which, thick as blossoms in May time, had filled the evening air. Great was reportorial wrath and grief.

Riot at Mansfield.

We learn that there was a serious riot occurred at Mansfield Saturday night between the coal miners and a number of other citizens of the place. The fight first commenced in a hotel and the town constables went in to arrest the disturbers of the public peace. Several were taken into custody when their companions made an attack upon the officers and rescued their friends. The rioters then retreated to the railroad station where they took shelter in a car. A posse of citizens lead by Justice Hill went in pursuit of them and had succeeded in dislodging them from their stronghold, when the rioters were reenforced by a party of twenty-five miners who made an attack upon the citizens and again released the prisoners. Several persons, we learn, were severely injured but we did not ascertain their names or the extent of their injuries.

Another Watch Thief.

Mr. John Shipton, of the firm of Shipton & Wallace, sometime ago lost a valuable gold watch mysteriously, and although diligent search was made for it for a considerable time he was unable to find it. Subsequently he was visited by a man by the name of McCarthy, one of the ex-Mayor's who informed him he could get the watch, if he, Shipton, would be willing to pay him $25, to which proposition Mr. Shipton readily agreed. A few days afterward McCarthy came to him with the watch and showed it to him and informed him that there was $53 additional to pay upon it. Mr. S. paid the money and McCarty, it is alleged, left taking watch and money both with him. An information was made before the Mayor yesterday charging McCarthy with larceny by bailee, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Wanted—A Character.

John Quill, who is rapidly making a reputation as a very funny and quaint writer, tells the following story in the *Sunday Dispatch*.

We recently discharged a servant girl named Emeline, and she wanted a certificate of good character. As she couldn't read, and we desired to be honest, we gave her the following. She must have showed it to her brother, because there has been an Irishman sitting on our front doorsteps with a discouraging club for a week past, and we have gone in and out through the alley gate.

Emeline is a native of Ireland. She has black eyes and black hair. Whenever she comes home from a wake her eyes are redder, and she has less hair by three or four handfulls. Emeline is engaged, and her young man is a most successful assimilator of butter and sugar and milk that ever emigrated from Ireland. He is equal to any demand of this kind upon his stomach. Emeline has been vaccinated, but it didn't take.

This is the only thing about Emeline that we know of that *won't* take. Spoons take, and hem stitched handkerchiefs take, and she can wash and iron pillow cases and forks within a given time than any other girl of the same size and weight in this land of the free. Her "Sunday out" comes twice a week, and she can wash stockings in the tea kettle more efficiently than any living woman. Her way of taking care of a baby is to hold it upside down by the leg until it buries a blood vessel; and if one washes windows she never slices water down on the pavement unless a man is going up with a new high hat on; then she slings it around by the tin cupful. Emeline's most unpleasant peculiarity is that she always *blows* the gas out when she goes to bed—but it will be best to change this practice, in the hope that she will suffocate herself some night. She would be much more efficient as a good, quiet, docile corpse than as a servant girl.

Bird Architecture.

A Frenchman, M. Bouchet, has discovered that the house swallow has made considerable progress in the art of architecture during the past forty years. Although the swallow doesn't make a summer, successive generations of swallows seem to have made a summary of current improvements in building, and have adapted means to ends as well as ends to their means. The old style of nest consisted of "a segment of a spheroid," with a round hole just large enough to admit the parent bird; but this is being attended with numerous inconveniences, a new form of building has been adopted, with the following "modern improvements". It is the quarter of a semi-oval, with very elongated poles, and the opening, instead of being in the wall itself, is a long transverse fissure bounded below by an excavation in the upper margin of the nest, and sheltered above by the building to which the nest is attached. The great advantage of this new plan, according to M. Bouchet, is that it gives more room to the younger members of the family, and enables them to put their heads out for a little fresh air without impeding the entrance or exit of the *waterfamilias*. Moreover it affords better protection from rain, cold, and unwelcome visitors than the old system.

Ladies desire what men admire. And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half the price of worthless imitations.

Beautiful Whiskers

Can be produced in from 20 to 30 days by the use of Lyon's Kathairon. Remember that it is the only preparation in the world that contains the genuine principles for producing a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

A lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; Premature Decline in Man, Hypochondria and Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Blushes, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental